LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARD-MENT OF ODESSA.

KRAJOVA OCCUPIED BY THE TURKS.

NO NEW BATTLES BY SEA OR LAND.

COTTON UNCHANGED-BREADSTUFFS AD-

VANCED-CONSOLS 88. Dates: Liverpool and London, May 10.

By the arrival of the U. S. Mail steamship Franklia, J. A. Wotton, Esq., Commander, yesterday morning, we have dates from London and Southampton to the 10th and Havre

the 5th inst. inclusive. The Hermann arrived off Cowes at midnight on the 6th After coaling at Southampton she proceeded to

Bremen on the 8th. The Cunard steamer America, from Boston and Halifax,

reached Liver; ool on the 8th.

From lat. 45 to 47, lon. 44 to 40, the Franklin passed large quantities of icobergs, and was, consequently, de-tayed about eighteen hours on her passage.

William Penn, but neither vessel sustained any damage.

It was understood that Lord Elgin was charged with a special communication from the Eurlish Government to the President of the United States. Among the passengers is M. de Cueta, Minister from

the Court of Spain to the United States; also Mr. Winslow, a special heaver of dispatches from the American Minister at Madrid to the Government at Washington.
It appears that the heatilities against Russia are to be

enried out on a much larger and grander scale by the Allied Powers, and the Paris Mondear of the 6th inst. agreed in the adoption of all the measures of precantion which the present war may render necessary. With this object the Emperor lass decided on the formation of two camps. The first of 100,000 men, will be established be-Mentreuil and St. Omer, and the second of 50,000, near Marseilles.

teur, are preparing troops and a ficet expable of transin case of necessity, the forces necessary in the Baltic or Black sons. The Times hints that both Revel and Helsingfors are to be occupied, and the Gulf of Fin-land completely closed, till an attack on Cronstadt can be serganized. In the Black Sea a descent upon the Crimea, and the capture of Scoastopol, will be effected, and the Crimea held by the allied armies. There is scarcely a doubt that this is a correct programme of the intended operations. The formation of the northern camp is supposed to be also a demonstration against Prussia.

The Morning Herald has a telegraphic dispatch from Stockholm announcing that the British steamer Leopard arrived at Stockholm on the 5th of May, and signalled that the enemy's ships were coming out of Helsingfors. Admiral Napier instantly made signal to the fleet, " Make "ready for sea immediately." The French fleet had reached Wingo Sound, and was hastening to effect a junction with the British naval forces.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople of the 27th April, state that the French Embassador having insisted that the united Greek Catholics should be permitted to remain in Turkey, a serious misunderstanding arose and General Bareguay d Hilliers prepared to leave Constantinople when the Porte yielded. The Sultan was seriously

The Turks are about to blockade Greece

The policy of the Shah of Persia appears to have become hestile to Russis. He claims the restoration of the ancient provinces, and was putting in force an army of 50,000 m Dispatches from Bucharest state that the Turks had advanced from Kalafat to Krajova, where they were well received by the inhabitants. It was rumored the Russians intended to evacuate the whole of Bulgaria.

It was again stated the Russian flect had come out of Sevastopol. A small squadron of ships-of-war was being prepared by the British for operations in the White Sea, and for an attack upon Archangel. The wags now say the Emperor will be able to have it in Black and White.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial measures. The fresh sum which Mr. Gladstone has to raise for the purposes of the war was stated to be £6,850,000, and it was proposed to provide the money by continuing the double Income tax to the end of the war; by augmenting the duty on Spirits 1/ per gallon in Scotland, and 8d. per gallon in Ireland; by putting off the fall upon the duty on 4/ per quarter.

Telegraphic dispatches from Vienna state that Prince Pashkiewitch has declared that Little Wallachia has been evacuated for strategic reasons, but that the Russians will soon return to Krajova and subject to martial law any persons who may have assisted the Turks. Great Wallachia is not to be execuated.

Several conferences have taken place in Vienna between the British, French and Austrian Ministers, at which conditions were agreed to, to be offered by Austria to Russia after the former has occupied Bosnia and Upper Albania. The conditions were said to be found invorable by Baron Meyendorff. They were regarded as being probably the final attempt of Austria to restore peace before she declares

The Paris Bourse rose on the 9th on a report that Sweden and Denmark had joined the western alliance. 3 per cents closed at 65f.55c.; 4 per cents 92f.50c.

The Indian mail via Trieste was telegraphed on the 10th with dates from Calcutta April 6: Hong Kong March 27; Bombay April 14. The Russian fleet left Manilla on the

18th March for Batavia. The steamship Lady Jocelyn arrived at Fouthampton on the 9th with dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 27th Feb. The principal topic of interest was the newly discovered gold diggings. The only question was whether they were sufficiently rich to be made to pay. This a few weeks would discover. Great discoveries of copper had been made, which it is affirmed is easily procurable from the surface in wagon loads.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Tuesday Evening, May 9.-Prince Napoleon arrived at Gallipoli on the night of the 30th April. The Three per Cents, closed at 63f. 53c., and the Fourand-a-half per Cents, at 92f. 50c. for the end of the month.

Madrid, May 4.—The Three per Cents, were done at

TRIESTE, May 8-It is stated from an authentic source that the sequestration of the estates of 160 persons in Louibardy and 29 in Venice has been superseded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.-Lord Raglan has arrived here. The unpleasantness in which the Porte was involved with the French Embassador has been satisfactorily ar-

The demand of General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been conceded, and an apology for the delay has been unade to him on the part of the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30,-Admiral Boyer arrived After the bombardment of Odessa, the united fleets left

to cruise before Sevastopol. The Banshee, which has arrived from Varna, brings no news.

A rumor is current at Galata that the bombardment of

Sevastopel began on the 28th, but the statement requires

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30 .- Fifteen thousand men of the English army are already here. The artillery and cavalry are expected, and will complete the whole of the English division. An equal number of soldiers from the French army are likewise proceeding to Constantinople. The fleets were on the 25th off Sevastopol. Divisions from them were detached to Canapa and Redut-Kaleh.

Twelve Russian trading vessels have been captured ore Sevastopol by three steamers of the combined fleets. A French steamer with a Turkish division have sunk, nea Salonica, three vessels laden with Greek volunteers. The Journal de Constantinople announces that the difference which had orders between General Baraguay of Hilliers and Buseen and belonged to the Anti-Errefan party On

the Divan, relative to permissions of residence, has been

AUSTRIA TRYING TO BORROW.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, May 9.—The Austrian Government has opened a subscription here and at Amsterdam for Three Millions and a Half Sterling.

THE BALTIC FLEETS.

Coreynages, Monday Evening, May 8.-The British fleet has been reinforced by Prince Regent 20, and Cumberland 70, both just arrived from England, with French liner Austerlitz, 100, in company. They sailed from Elisnabhen en Thursday morning. The French squadron did not anchor in Wingo Sound, but proceeded immediately up the Baltic to join the British fleet.

GREECE.

The New Prussian Gentatic says: At last the blockade of Greece has been officially announced to the Greek Government, and it is said that it will commonce in the course of this week. The embassadors of the western powers have efficially declared to the government that the admiral of the squadron at anchor in these waters has received orders to detain the three Russian men-of-war that were bought by the Greeks at Trieste, and which are shortly expected here. [These three ships were supposed by the writer at the time he wrote to be at anchor at Calamata, a snug harbor in Dalmatia, but it is now thought they are at

When Grives was reduced to extremities he found he must cut his way through the Turks. But he had 100 wounded with him, and these, of course, would fall into tacked Liverpool on the 8th.

the hands of the Sultan's troops. He therefore preferred to kill them himself beforehand. He administered to them all the last sacrament, and he then gave his sound men or ders to shoot them every one. This was done in the even-ing of the 10th of April. On the following night he got through, and escaped with his handfull of followers to the On the 21st inst., at 7] welock A. M., off Nantucket Agrapha hills, but incessantly pursued by the Tarks, ut-Shoals, in a thick fog, came in contact with the propeller | terly destinte, he is now, it is said, on the eve of returning

> A STEAMER SEEN SUPPOSED TO BE THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

The following is a telegraphic dispatch per Franklin, from Richardson, Bros. & Co. of Liverpool, to Samuel Smith, Liverpoel and Philadelphia Steamship Company, Philadelphin. It was put on board by J. R. Croskey, U. S. Consul at Southampton, as the Franklin was leaving

A. M .- The following is a telegraphic answer from "101 A. M.—The following is a telegraphic answer from Cork. Only to-day saw captain of Baidsur—Apoil 21, lat. 42-30, len. 32-54, two miles distant, observed a steamer, hull and fanned black, inside drab, paddie-boxes yellow, foremast, foretopeail-yard and top; nothing on mainmast great beam, strong list to port, no people, no smoke, heading north, altered toward Baldaur; storred there—saw biscuits, boxes, when observed that a bark was alongside which strered southward. If no other steamer is missing, we think this is the City of Glasgow. It was a likely blace making from the test to the Azores. The masts and we think this is the City of Glasgow. It was a likely place making from the ice to the Azeres. The masts and spus likely used for firewood, and the bark steering for the Azeres, as the steamer, being then 50 days out, would be about of provisions. The spot is only about 400 miles from the Azeres, and due south was the course. We are telegraphing for further information. On consideration we think all or nearly all are saved.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9th, 1854. The plans of Napoleon are not less ambitious than those of his uncle and extend over a long series of years. From time to time we get a surmise of them: they had to be relessed again at a higher rate of inter--now, for instance, we read in an Italian paper that Prince Louis Lucian Bonaparte has taken holy orders in Rome. This prince is the third son of the late Lucian. Prince of Canino, the only one of Napoleon's brothers who did not owe his station to the Emperor. Presi dent of the Legislative assembly of the Five-hundred in France, he aided the schemes of Napoleon on the 1sth of Brumaire, but soon disapproved of the policy of his brother, retired to Italy, married an Italian heiress and remained there, as a private man. Napoleon, who could not brook independence in any member of his family, excluded him and his sons from the succession to the Imperial throne of France, but this circumstance saved Prince Lucian after the fall of the Emperor. The Bonapartes of Canino maintained their Italian nationality and their princely rank at the court of Rome. The eldest son of Lucian, Charles, the actual prince of Canino is a celebrated ornithologist, and was President of the national Italian Convention in 1:48 and 1849 in Rome. His republicanism estranged him from the present Emperor; but he now lives in Paris as Director of the Jardin des Plantes. His brother Louis Lucian is, without doubt, the most distinguished man of the family, highly esteemed by Napoleon III, who had appointed him Senator. But the Prince has hitherto lived rather retired from politics, without taking part in public life, though the Emperor has often consulted him on the policy of Europe. It cannot be without ulterior designs that Prince Louis Lucien, known for his liberal and tolerant opinions. Sngar, which would otherwise come into operation on the has become a priest. In a short time he may get the 5th July; and by increasing the Malt duty from 2/9 to cardinal's hat, and as he has always maintained his Italian nationality, the scheme of Napoleon I to have a Pope in his family-his uncle, the Cardinal Fesch, was designated to that dignity-seems to have been re-

The explosion of the powder magazine in Cronstadt is confirmed: thirty-nine soldiers and five artillery officers lost their lives in the catastrophe, which was taken for a bad foreboding by the superstitious people of St. Petersburgh.

A gang of Greek fillibusiers has succeded in reaching the Island of Sames, but the Samiotes seem not to be discontented with the Turkish rule, since they expelled the Hellenes immediately, though there is no Turkish garrison on the island.

The bombardment of Odessa seems to have been more serious than it was believed from the first Vienna telegraph. Though no great damage has been done to the city, it is still of the most serious significance; it is a hard blow upon the Russian prestige, and makes any further negotiation impossible. Lord Aberdeen may mumble " Peace! Peace!" but he must give up all hope of arranging affairs. The Court of Berlin was just about to try once more the virtue of negotiations and mediations, and protocols, but after the bombardment of Odessa, which finds an echo all over Russia, the Czar carnot make peace without having taken revenge for the insult. Vienna was seriously alarmed at the news, since it new cannot be doubted that the western powers are indeed seriously at war with Russia. and Austria will soon be forced to declare either for the Czar or for the Angle-French Alliance, though Francis Joseph is well aware that in either case he is lost: it is as Prince Metternich said, the choice between death by apoplexy and death by consumption. Russia in the meantime cajoles and threatens in turn both Prussia and Austrin: and the Czar is said to have declared openly to the Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburg that if Austria should go with England and France he would give Germany to the House of Ho-

henzollern. But the plot thickens likewise at Constantinople. The English and French find fault with the arrangements and administration of the Sultan, and speak of the necessity of superceding, for a while, the Turkish military administration altogether, and taking it entirely into their own hands. The financial administration would then, of course, fall likewise under the direction of the allies, and the Sultan himself would soon be a kind of Grand Mogul, to whom the greatest outward respect would be paid. whilst he was shorn of all power. And all this is done under the plea of maintaining the independence of Turkey! Whether such views once entertained or once only suspected by the Mussulman population, will not lead to revolution in Turkey, whether the army will not find that the real enemies of the Sultan are not the Russians but the English and French, remains to be seen. So much is sure, that Turkey is on the verge of destruction, either by war or by diplomacy, either by Russia or by the ailies.

Gen. Benin, Minister of War in Prussis, has been dirmissed by the King. He was a friend to Chevaller

the other hand, Sweden seems inclined to take part in the war, and may soon declare against the Czar. Under such eircumstances it is quite astonishing that there are yet people who do not believe that we have arrived at the threshold of the great European confisgration.

The new proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to raise the income tax once more, is sure to ereate conciderable ill feeling in England, but the increase of the duty on spirits and malt, which has a tendency to diminish drunkenness, is less objectionable. On the whole, the public is not satisfied with these measures, since they thought that the war would be short, and that therefore the pressure would not be lasting, but now they begin to see that we are only at the commencement of a long series of sacrifices.

Austria is said to have succeeded in contracting a lean in Frankfort by transferring her railroads to the contractors, Messre, Rothschild, as a security for the lean amounting to \$17,000,000.

The German papers contain the details of the bombardment of Odessa, and the defeat of the Greek fillibusters at Mezzovo. Grivas, who had boldly advanced with his band toward Janiua, met with no sympathy among the Epirotes. Surprised and defeated by the Turks at Mezzovo, he fled with only twelve followers to Thessaly. Karaiskakis was likewise defeated at Peta, but it seems that the Negropontiees who had thrown themselves upon the neighborhood of Volo, soon recovered after the first check. and were advancing northward from the fastnesses of the Pellon. The King of Greece is making preparations for departure. He is in a serious fix: if he makes head against the fillibusters, he will be dethroned by them; if he continues to favor them, he will be superseded by the English and French. A. P. C.

BRITISH FINANCES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9, 1854.

Although the bombardment of Odessa, which appears, after all, to have been a very indifferent affair. highly excites the public mind, there is another bombardment which, at this very moment, works upon it still more powerfully-namely, the bombardment of the public purse. Before entering into an analysis of the financial statement made by Mr. Gladstone in yesterday's sitting of the Commons, we must east a retrespective glance at his official transactions hitherto.

Mr. Disraell, when in office, had reduced the interest of Exchequer Bills to I d. a day, which was lower than it had ever been before; but Mr. Gladstone, arxious to improve upon his predecessor, went on further, reducing it to 1d., neglecting to notice the circumstance that when Mr. Disraeli reduced the interest of Exchequer Bills money was abundant and cheap, while it was scarce and dear when Mr. Gladstone undertook to surpass his rival. Consequently, the great man was called upon to pay three millions of money for Exchequer Bills, which, if left alone, would have floated at the rate of interest at which he found them. This was not all. Having hardly paid off the Exchequer Bills at great public inconvenience, This was the first proof of the transcendent genius of the Oxford casuist, who was supposed to unite as it were, all the talents in his single person, the co-alition of all the talents having ejected the Tory Government upon their financial scheme, and thus pro-claimed finances the strong point of their policy.

Mr. Giadstone, not content with dealing with the floating debt, made a still more curious experiment upon the funded debt. In April, 1853, he went down to the House of Commons with a very complicated scheme for the conversion of the South Sea stock and other tunds, with an arrangement which might compel kim to pay off nine and a half millions at the end of six months and twelve months. It has been very justly remarked that when he did so he had before him the eret dispatches of Sir Hamilton Seymour, and the warnings of Col. Rose and Consul Cunningham, comwarning of Col. Rose and Consol Cummigram, com-nunications which could eave no doubt of the hostile intention of the Russian Government and the proxim-ity of a European war. But your readers will recol-lect that at the very period when Mr. Gladstone pro-posed his scheme I foretold its failure, and the necessity in which it would place the Government of borrowing, at the end of the huancial year, to the amount of five or six millions. I made this statement without any respect to the Eastern complication. Besides, the scholastic air of Mr. Gindstone's scheme not being likely to sequee the stock-jobbing mob of the Exchange, there was wanted no great sagacity to foretell that the harvest must prove a failure, because the extent sowed was far below the average on account of the very wet season; that a bad harvest would cause a drain of bulteract the aiready existing tendency to a rise of interest market rising, it was absurd to suppose that the publ creditor would allow the interest of his stock to duced or not eagerly grasp at the opportunity afforded him by Mr. Gladstone's experiment to insist on the repayment of his stock at par in order to invest it the fol-lowing day at a net profit. Indeed, at the close of the manical year, Mr. Gladstene was obliged to pay off at par six millions of South Sea annuities which, without his intermeddling, would at this moment only command £-5 for every £100 of stock at the Exchange. Thus he not only made recellerally away with six millions of the public funds, but the public incurred by this brilliant operation an actual loss of at feast one million, while the balance in the Exchequer, which was in April, 1853, £7,850,000, has been reduced in April 1854, at a time of war, to only £2,778,000, being a los The abortive conversion of more than £5,000,000, scheme of Mr. Gladstone is at the foundation of all the monetary difficulties against which the Government has new to centend. On the 6th of March, only 24 days before the deciaration of war, Mr. Gladstone laid down as the very basis of all his operations that the supplies should be provided within the year to pay the current expenses, and declared he had taken measure to cast the burdens of war only upon the present, and that a resort to the money market for a man was out of question. He repeated his statement again on the or question. He repeated his statement again on the yield of March, and even on the 12th of April. Yet on the yist of April, when Parliament was not sitting, an official notice appeared that a loan would be required, and that Exchequer Bonds to the amount of six millions would consequently be issued. The Exchequer Bonds, you will remember, are an invention of Mr. Gladstene, cotemporaneously introduced with his convergence.

The ordinary Exchequer bill is a security for 12 months, and is generally exchanged or paid off at the end of that time, and its rate of interest fluctuates with the market rate of interest. The Exchequer conds, on the contrary, bear a fixed rate of interest for years, and are a terminable annuity, transferable from hand to hand by a simple indorsement, without any cost whatever to either buyer or seller. Upon the whole, they may be described as imitations of railway debentures. When Mr. Gladstone first invented them on 1855, he took power to issue 30,000,000, and so prend he was of his invention that he thought the 30,000,000,000 would not be sufficient to answer the he demand, and that they would be at a high preium. However, "the public were glutted by very butle more than £40/c,000, or about one-seventh of "the amount he expected would be required, order to raise his loan of 6,000,000, Mr. Glad brought out three sorts of Exchequer bonds, such as have four years to run, such as have five years to run, and such as have six years to run. To make them more acceptable to the Exchange, he decided that the interest would be allowed on installments not yet paid. he pretended to issue them at par, with an ir three and one-half per cent, considering the extraor-dinary advantages belonging to the new form of secu-rities as being equivalent to from 10 to 16 per cent, on the amount of the dividend. When the tenders were opened, it was found that the amount bid for was but Student of behas of the first series, to be paid off in S.S. while with respect to the other series of bonds of 1809 and 1860 no offers were made at all. This is not all. He was forced to issue his commodities at a discount, selling them at the minimum of ninety-eight and three-fourths, and throwing in a few months in and three-fourths, and throwing in a few months inter-est, so that he is simply borrowing at four per cent, in exchange for the South Sea Stocks, which were at three per cent, analty, thus losing on the capital affect per cent, and on the interest twenty-five per cent. Notwithstanding all these concessions, his fail-ure was complete, he being oblived to extend the period for receiving tenders to the 5th inst, and to come down from his demand of 0,000,000 to the Rt ridiculously small sum" of 2,680,000. The failure was necessary, because his commodity was neither well adapted for permanent investment nor for the permanent in 18-22 and the large slips took any part in the action. It seems, the large slips took any part in the action. It seems, the large slips took any part in the action. It seems, the large slips took any part in the action. It seems, the large slips took any part in the action.

very problematical, and, finally, because, with a rising market, bonds with a fixed rate of interest for years cannot be as acceptable as Exchequer bills, of which the interest is sure to be raised if the value of money

Mr. Gladstone, not content to throw upon the mar-Mr. Guastener, not content to throw upon the mar-felt three different sorts of Exchequer commodities, felt himself obliged to bring to the House of Commons not one but two, and perhaps three or four budgets. For contradistinction to the former Chancellors of Ex-chequers he made his financial statement on March 6. elequers he made his manerial statement of March o, before the termination of the financial year with the view, as he said, to make the country clearly unfer-stand its position. The House were then told that there was a surplus of £3,000,000, but that in consequence of the perilous position in which they were placed, they had to incur an increased expenditure of £6.00.00, so that they were to be prepared for a deficiency of three millions this year. Before eight weeks have passed, he comes down to the House and asks for about seven indicions more, although certainly in March be ought to have formed more correct estimates of the demands to be made upon the public resources. The new supplementary estimates he asks for are:

The navy, army and ordnance estimates have already be invoted without division on Friday evening, and I shall give a short resume of the different items on account of which they were asked for, viz: £300,000 were rated for addition of the army by 14,790 men of all ranks, which would raise the number of land forces to 4: 493 above that voted last year, or 142,000 men. The supplementary ordnance estimates amount in the whole to £742.132. The supplementary navy esti-mates, an ounting to £4,53,731 and including a part of the supplementary ordnance estimates, may classed under the tollowing heads:

On account of wages to became, and marines, 1; 000 of a him were added to the mays 2.3 from the Constitution of 2.50 by voluntary emis-ment. a / To defray the charge sof wares which will come in course of payment in the year emising the 31st or Marchs, 10st for allow swinger to be employed for 6 months adb) To meet the cales pay be youd scamen's pay, of the reasons 100 fearers seamen.

i establishments about.

Mil for mayal storest
or the purchase of coal and other feel for steam the purchase of stores required to replace these

Mr. Gladstone proposes to raise new taxes by continging the double income tax to the end of the war, by increasing the mult duty from 2/9 to 4/, by augment ng the duty on spirits 1/ pergallon in Scotland and sd. per gallen in Ireland, and by putting off the fall the outy on sugar, which was to occur on the 5th of next July. The resolutions respecting spirits, malt

and sugar were passed immediately.

The duty on spirits will cancel itself, because it will greatly reduce the consumption of spirits. The duty on mait is a punishment inflicted on the licensed victualers and their customers, because their official organ, The Morning Advertiser, signalised itself by sounding the trumpet of war. The duty on sugar is calculated to embitter the pickles and preserves of the current year. As to the income tax, it is well-known that on the 6th of March, Mr. Gladstone pro-claimed its death at the end of seven years, only three days after having received the communications from Col. Rese and Consul Cunningham describing the Russian preparations for war. It is no less known that on the 1-th of April he declared it sufficient to double the income tax for half a year only. Mr. Gladstone is either the most improvident and short-sighted Chancel-lor of Exchequer that ever existed, or it was his deliberate plan to grope in the dark, to mislead, to bewilder

erate plan to greee in the dark, to mislead, to bewilder and to mystify the public.

The British public has not only to pay for the war against Russia, and also for the quackery and the hair splitting ingenuity of Mr. Gladstone, but besides it has to furnish the Czar with the means of carrying on the war against itself, as Lord John Russell declared on Friday evening, that the British Government would continue to pay the principal and the interest of the debt called the Russo-Dutch loan, inserted in the treaty of Vienna, one of whose principal arrangements is that Poland should remain an Independent Constitutional Kingdom, that Cracow should be protected as a free

consequently of the Danube, should be free.

The distrust in Irish loyalty must be very great, as
Lord Palmerston declared that during the present year her Majesty's Government did not intend to enrol the Irish militia: the same Palmerston having broken up the Russell Cabinet on the pretext that Lord John exasperated Ireland by excluding it from his Militia bill. Ministers have sustained a virtual deteat on their Railway bill which contained only some enactments recom ized, the gallant Mr. Cardwell preferred in the name of the Ministry, to withdraw his original bill and to substitute for it one framed by the railway directors themselves, which enforces nothing nor adds anything to the stringency of already existing enactments.

When the bill was discussed there was nobody present in the House except those railway directors who are M. Ps. "It appears" says a weekly paper, "that Min isters and Parliament are not strong enough to pro-teet the property of shareholders and the pockets of r the life and limb of the public, against the right which the railway companies claim to dis-pose of those valuables at pleasure." KARL MARX.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

From The London Times, May a

It is remarkable that, although seventeen days have now classed since the bombardment of Odessa on the 22d alt., and several accounts of that important operation have been made public by the French, the German, and even the Emsian Government, no nutheritie or official account of this event has been published, or, as far as we know, received by the British Government from the officers in command of our own deet. We have now before us a short county of the French Admired dated from his disable. mend of our own facet. We have now before us a snor gut of the French Admiral, dated from his flag-ship Ville de Paris, in the roads of Odessa, on the 25th o hi, and published in the Monteer of the 6th of May have also a dispatch, or report, from the Russian Gen Osten-Sacken, of the 23d of April, which gives the As have also a dispatch, or report, from the Russian Genral, Caten-Sacken, of the 23d of April, which gives the
lessian account of these operations: and, lastly, we have
a more detailed account, which has gone the round of the
forman papers, and has been transmitted to us from Visians but which includes a variety of particulars not coninneal by any official information. With regard to this
cast communication, we may at once observe that the
above and more authorite accounts do not coincide in
caint of date with the statements it contains. We have
as reason to believe that any considerable portion of the
combined fleets reached Odessa as early as the 14th of
April, or that any nepotiations were opened with the Rusderth a salute of 900 guns. The actual occurrence lies in
anarrower compass, and the Russian Military Governor
of Odessa seems to have been extremely anxious, by the
unarrower compass, and the Russian Military Governor
of Odessa seems to have been extremely anxious, by the
unarrower compass, and the Russian Military Governor
of Odessa seems to have been extremely anxious, by the
latin which such an attack was calculated to excite.

There is no doubt that it was on the afternoon of the
flet of April that the combined fleets, consisting of six
hive-deckers, thirteen two-deckers, and nine steamfing atter, cas anchor at a distance of about two miles from
the town of Odessa. At 4 o'clock P.M., Admiral Dundas
and Admiral Hamelin sent in a flag of truce to demand
the surrender of the Russian English and French ships ly-

the town of Ocessa. At 4 o'clock P.M., Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin sent in a flag of trace to demand the survender of the Russian, English and French ships lying in the quarastine harbor, to which summons no answer was returned. At 6] o'clock on the following morning the fire steamers of the fleet—or, as the French account says, eight, of which five were English and three French—came within range, and attacked the latteries of the Imperial Mole. The Russians appear to have greatly overrated the real force of these steamers, for General Osten-Sacken afterns that one was a vessel of 34 gans, and several others of 34 gans; whereas the Retribution, which is the heaviest of 34 guns, whereas the Retribution, which is the heaviest steam-regate of the ficet, carries but 28 guns, and the other vessels have a considerably smaller armament. The Russian hatteries are stated to have been armed with 48. abled to your in the tire of their heavy gaus without suffer

throw Congreve rockets into one of the suburbs where the military stores were collected, and to burn the shipping in the port. But the Russian account suppresses the important fect, expressly stated in the French dispatch, that the powder magazine exploded, and that the naval establishments in the port were either burnt or scriously injured by the shells.

ments in the port were either burnt or seriously injured by
the shells.

All the accounts concur in stating that the town of Odessa, properly so called, was untouched, and although by
far the greather part of the inhabitants had fied in exteme dismay, those who remained seem to have incurred
very intie real danger. The Russian bulletin acknowledges only 4 killed and 64 wounded on the side of the enenty, and it is asserted that only one hattery of four guns
was effectually destroyed, after a fire of many hours, when
the troops were, according to both accounts, burnt eat of
it. The Manuteur states, however, that the mole or jetty
of the quarantine hurbor was defended by a battery of 12
guns, which appears to correspond to the battery No. 6 in
the Kussian report, and this post was undoubtedly defendaéd with great tenneity. The sea is described as rough
during the whole day, and the wind blew from the shore,
As evening approached, the conflagration of the vessels
and the stores raced with terribie effect, but the time bus him. during the whole day, and the wind new from the shore. As evening approached, the confingration of the vessels and the stores raged with terrible effect, but the inhabitants had already eventated the town, and though a renewal of the attack by the heavier ships of the line was apprehended on the with, the fleets weighed anchor on that leave and apprehend a coast.

prehended on the with, the heets we greet already of the day and quitted the coast.

Great interest is attached to the effects of this operation, as one of the first occasions we have had to try the effect of modern gunnery and modern engines of destruction in the still uncetermined question of ships versus rots, but, if the particulars we have collected from those accounts are correct, this experiment is not of a decisive character. The large ships were not engaged, and the effect of the broadside of a 90 or 100 gun ship converging upon a few feet of stone wall was not tried. The Admirals appear to have thought that these petty forts of Odessa were not worthy of so evers a trial, and to have accordingly sent in the steam squadron to do the work. This steam squadron consists, however, almost entirely of paddle-wheel steamers, for we are not informed that the Saaspareil, Agameanon or Charlemagne were engaged: and it is a matter of essential consequence to the movements of the fleet to preserve the machinery of these vessels from damage. We infer, therefore, that the frigates took up positions in which they lad, little to apprehend from the first of the enemy, and that they centented themselves with throwing shells and other projectiles from a long range. Their object was not to destroy the town, for, on the centrary, great pains were obviously taken to respect both the streets and squares of Odessa and the merchant shipping.

The original motive of the strack was the necessity of punishing the Russian authorities for their outrageous conduct in firing upon a flag of true from the Furious before even the declaration of war could be distinctly known to them. The Moniteer insely remarks that this object was attained, but not exceeded. The admirals kept in reserve their most formidable chapmes of destruction, and showed no cisposition to injure Odessa, although it was clear that the town was entirely at their mercy. Neither the batteries of the mole, nor the Russian tosops, to the number of 6s, 200, who were said to av and quitted the coast. Great interest is attached to the effects of this operation.

Sack in is at all-correct, that the attack was not of a nature to inflict a very formidable chastisement on the population. Although a bombardment is one of the inest appaling operations of war, we had occasion to remark long ago, with reference to some former examples in Spain and elsewhere, that a very large number of shells may be thrown even into an initabited town with an incredibly small loss of life, and the general effect of a bombardment is rather the destruction of property than of the forces of the enemy. In this instance no attempt was made to compel blessa to capitalate: the pretended landing of a party of troops is either altogether an invention, or it was confined to a few men who attracked in the beats of the squadron, and may possibly have landed to spike some guns, although we question the fact. Our operations will assume a more important character when they are directed against the maritime forces of the enemy properly so called, or against those great naval establishments on which the Emperor of Russia relied, for his former ascendancy over those seas.

Gen. Osten-Sacken has made a report relative to the bombardment of Odessa. It is dated the 23d of April, and

on the statistical application and applications and a statistic came to anchor at a distance of three versis from Odessa; it was composed of a 3-deckers, 13 2-deckers, and 2 steamers. At four in the afternoon Admirals Dundas and Hannelin sent a flag of truce, and summoned us to deliver up to them the Russian, English, and French vessels stationed in the quarantine harbor. No answer was given to this

in the quarantine harbor. No answer was given to this summons.
Yesterday (Saturday, the 22d.) at 61 in the morning, 9 steamers of the enemy, one of them a fifty-four, the restant almost all of them thirty-fours, drew up out of the range of the battery No. 1, on the right side of the roads; they advanced one after the other along the batteries Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, which they attacked, throwing bombs from time to time into the city itself, and ended by directing their concentrated fire on the battery No. 6, stuated at the externity of the port de pratique.

Our batteries were armed with 48-pounders. The enemy profited by the large caliber of his gues, and keptenty profited by the large caliber of his gues, and keptenty profited by the large caliber of his gues, and keptenty at a distance, so that the batteries Nos. 3 and 5 could take no active share in the combat, although themselves exposed to the enemy's fire. The battery No. 6, cemuranced by Schogoleff, a cornet of artillery, kept up a lark fire from its four pieces, but one of these having been dismounted, and the enemy having posted himself out of the range of the third gun, only the two guns on the left could not. With these two pieces battery No. 6, for six whole hours, resisted the enemy's steamers, and toward could not. With these two pieces battery No. 6, for six whole hours, re-isted the enemy's steamers, and toward the end, even eight steamers and one serew of 84 guns that Joined. Even then they could not silence the battery, and Cornet Schogoleff did not quit it until the ships stationed in the harbor behind the battery itself had caught fire. From the operation of this battery three of the enemy's ships had, toward the end of the affair, to be taken in the high state of the end of the affair, to be taken

emy s ships had, toward the end of the anair, to be taken in tow by the others.

A report of this brilliant feat of arms was immediately addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, who, using the pre-to-gratives confided to him, has conferred the decoration of the military order on those who specially distinguished

Owing to their small draught of water, the iron vessels of the enemy managed to approach the harbor of free pratique, to approach the suburb of Perissip, and to launch, with the help of boats, some Congreve rockets, so as to set on fire the vessels in the harbor and some houses of the suburb. They even tried a landing, but the shower of grape from four pieces of light ordnance, covered by six foot companies, baffled the attempt. The boats were pursued by our balls, and sustained considerable losses.

We have had on our side some dead and wounded and two gun-carriages destroyed.

During the action, some ships of the line belonging to the enemy quitted their position and approached the country-house of Gen. Loders, which they freed upon. Being received by the fire of our batteries Nos. 1, 2 and 3, they limited themselves to a few shots, and then resumed their old position. This maneuver was repeated soveral times.

old position. This maneuver was repeated several times. At 7 o clock the combat ceased, and the attacking ships rejoined the rest of the squadron. Our artillery worked in brilliant style, and our batteries have suffered but slightly, excepting battery No. 6. We have had four dead and sury-lour wounded.

The following orders, relative to neutral yessels were published at Odessa on the 23d April, the day after the mbardment of that port by the combined fleets. The squadrons having then left the port, all neutral vessels, it will be seen, were at liberty to depart without any ob-

1. The vessels under a neutral flag now in the port of Odessa cannot leave it so long as the enemy's fleet shall be in sight of the town.

. The captains and sailors will find an asylum in a local-which will be on ecially destined to ity which will be especially destined for the purpose, beyond the reach of projectiles, and in which they must submit to the quarantine regulations.

3. Vessels with cargoes will be allowed to deposit their cargoes in warehouses which the authorities will place at

ear. ins and sailors who may not desire to avail them-Captains and sales to the control of the control of the locality offered to them must implicitly obey e orders of the captain of the port, and in case of resistance, they will bring themselves within the application of

laws of war.

Beyond the limits of the protection which is offered o captains, sailors, and cargoes under a neutral flag, the authorities disclaim beforehand all responsibility as regards authornies specials consider a neutral flag may leave the port without any obstacle as soon as the enemy's fleet shall have

A letter from Odessa to a Greek firm, dated April 26,

People are harrying back to town to reopen their houses, warehouses, shope, and premises; and to-morrow no vestige of the sad scene witnessed a few days ago will remain. Trade will be resumed, confidence restored, and we shall be enabled to follow diligently our peaceful

The Post-Ampt Gazette of Frankfort has the following tter from Odessa, dated the 25th ult., which says:

"The greater part of the outer batteries were considerably damaged, and those at the north angle of the fort were dismantled. The Russians, who fought with great energy, had 100 men killed and 300 wounded, more than half of whom will henceforth be unit for service. Six warehouses have become the prey of the flames. The town has comparatively but little suffered, but some of the more exposed building, and especially the palace of Prince Woronzow, have been burned down. The appearance of Odessa is totally changed. The terrible cannonzed has broken all the windows. Several chimneys have fallen down and some the windows. Several chimneys have fallen down, and some church towers have been damaged.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

large heavy pieces of flat iron down in the river with sharp heavy spikes fastened in the center, in order to pierce our ships as they sail toward the port. The Emperor was down there himself, looking over the different forts; and the asked one of his Admirals about the safety of the place from the attack of the combined fleets. The admiral's re-ply was, that it was of no use keeping the ships-of-war in the port, as they would be sure to be burnt or destroyed. And that it was arranged that they should be brought out and placed in a line across the river or roll on the state of the the part, as may would be stored be burnt or destroyed, and that it was arranged that they should be brought out and placed in a line across the river or gulf, so as to act as a battery; the admiral adding that they might be the means of doing a great deal of damage to our dest; if they were shattered to pieces in that position it would not maister. They have 3,000 guns in the different batteries there. Two or three English merchants have built houses in the humediate neighborhood. The Emperor has seized them, turned the owners out, and made use of them for herricks for his troops. 100,000 men of all arms are located there, and about 200,000 men of all arms are located there, and about 200,000 more all along the coast of Finland—some at one place and some at another. At St. Petersburg there was the greatest consternation, and the English were leaving as tast as they could. One poor follow, who had got his little property converted into each, was seized and robbed, except a handfal of avernighms which he snatched, and with which by good back he excaped. It was the opinion of a great many people English who could not get away, that, in some districts, they might expect to be moreleved by the Russians all at once, if things should go adverse to the Emperor a with, He said they would give all they had to leave the country. Sir Charles Napler is dreadfully feared by the Emperor and his troops.

Sir Charles Napier is dreadfully feared by the Emparor and his troeps.

"We have letters here from some of the pilots every week. Hull has the honor of piloting both Sir Charles's flar-ship and that of the French admiral. I know the men well, and we have important news from them all along. The Duke of Wellington's gons are splendid. One of the pilots has returned from ill heelth, and he gave me a glowing description of her firing all her guns broadside. They can be brought to hear so as to strike a space no larger than a good door or window, and they can direct the shots with so much precision, that a very small boat, placed a mile distant was chartered to pieces by the first shot. It is considered by nautical men that a broadside from the flag-ship was copial to and would do as much damage as all Nelson's fleet. I believe Swomburg is the first place Sir Charles intends to attend to but he will do nothing until the French fleet arrives to share in the glory."

PREPARATIONS FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR,

PRETARATIONS FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR.

From the London Times, May 2.

The misgivings of those who were disposed, like Lord Ellenborough to fear we might not be going to war in carnes; must have been effectually removed, we should think by the production of the second sapplementary estimates on Friday last. Independently of our two powerful feets, it is proposed to make a greater addition to our land forces than has ever yet been made in this country in a single year; and, with this augmentation of the numerical strength of the army, all either conditions of military efficiency are to correspond. It will also suffice, we should imagine, to disposes the Carr of his impressions respecting the parismony of a British Parliament when he observes the manner in which this increase was voted. There was literally not a single voice raised against the outlay; on the contrary, exception was taken in one particular to the suppliness of the demand, and it was asked rather querulously whether the mere trifle of £8,250 was all the Government meeta to lay out in gunpowder—barely allowance enough, as it was observed, "to fire away in one" battle.

Our confere will be desirous, perhaps, of speing the sum

ionally whether the mere trifle of 15,250 was all the Government meets to lay out in gunpowder—barely allowance enough, as it was observed, "to fire away in one battle.

Our readers will be desirous, perhaps, of seeing the sum and substance of what has been done since the opening of the essiton in the way of increasing our military force. The original estimates laid before Parliament in February carried with them an augmentation of some 10,000 men, at the additional charge of 1202,170. This reckoming, however, lasted but a very short time, and at the beginning of March a supplemental army estimate was introduced providing for a further addition of 15,000 men. This made the whole increase 25,000 men; but on Friday last Mr. Sidney Herbett moved another supplemental estimate for some 15,000 more, so that altegether no fewer than 40,000 soldiers will be added to the army in this year, 1854. If we take into account also the current supplies which ordinary or extraordinary ensualties may render necessary, it will be found that 10,000 recruits, at lenst, will be required in the ensuing twelve-month. The additional charge incurred by the vote of Friday evening was 1300,000.

Besoles this, however, Mr. Monsell produced a demand for more than twice as much on the Ordinance account—an account which always creates some perplexity, and requires proportionate explanation. When we propose to means complete. This diabnement will give us soldiers of the line, but not artillerymen or engineers: it will find the men with coats, but not with great-coats, nor will timeline then directors, their bayonets or their barrack lodging. All this belongs to the Ordinance Department, and, therefore, whenever there is an additional vote for the army, a similar vote is required for the Ordinance, too, stands in somewhat similar relations to the Navy Department, and all the heavy armanents of the numerous shops now equipped and dispatched to the scenes of war are turnised time, and the takes the Ordinance to the Navy Department, and in the whol

Vote for 1553. 26,025,016
Original increase, 1854. 262,479
First applemental estimate,
blurch 570,000
Second ditto, May 5. 300,000 ... £4,560,010 If we add these together, and combine the estimate taken from the Navy, we shall obtain the following results
 Tatal increase on Army.
 \$1,132,470

 Ditto on Ordnance
 1,534,443

 Ditto on Navy.
 5,766,196

Thus the gross excess of our expenditure on warlike estimates amounts to about eight millions and a half, or, if we make allowance for underreckonings pretty sure to be discovered, we may say in round numbers ten millions—exactly the sum which Mr. Cobden used to say should be

exactly the sum which Mr. Cobden used to say should be taken off.

In return for this large outlay we get an increase of naval power which does not readily admitof representation in figures, but of which an illustration can be seen in the Baltic and Bisck Sea squadrons. We obtain also an increase of 40,000 men in the regular army, not to mention an addition of some 1,500 or 2,000 soldiers to the artillery and engineers. It seems, too, from the debate on Friday evening that the organization of the army will undergo some reform. When the first augmentation of 10,000 men was proposed, it was not thought necessary to add a single commissioned officer to the existing strength of the regiments, and even when the second edition of 15,000 men was made, the additional number of commissioned officers was only 25; so that 25,000 troops were added to the army at no greater cost in respect of officers than would be incurred by raising a regiment of two battalions. Now, however, the limit of expansibility has been reached, and a "considerable augmentation" of officers, as we learn from Mr. Sidney Herbert, will be required. It appears, in short, as if our army, under the protected by the first supplemental estimate, 125,000 men, but no further: whereas it is desired so to construct it that it may include either the 100,000 men of a peace establishment or the 150,000 of a war establishment or the it that it may include either the 100,000 men of a peace es-tablishment, or the 150,000 of a war establishment, with-out general derangement or the contingency of needless ex-pense. The details of this plan will no doubt receive some

exposition hereafter, but no answer appeared to be given to Mr. Hume's inquiry as to who was the responsible authority for changes so considerable, or where the real "Minister of War" was to be found.

It will be observed in the figures we have given above, that the estimated expenses of additional levies are not calculated by any invariable rules. For instance, it was thought in February that 10,000 men could be raised for \$100.000 whereas the March was the set of the second of the seco 1200,000, whereas in March more than twice this sum was asked for 12,009, and now again we see the figures for exactly the same increase drop to £300,000. We believe that the March vote included some extraordinary charge for the general staff, but even after this deduction the discrepancy seems rather remarkable, especially when we learn that commissioned officers are now to be appointed in considerable numbers—a charge which was escaped before. It is obviously, however, very difficult, as Mr. Sidney Herbert observed, to make any accurate estimate in these cases, since so much must depend upon the facilities of suredy.

es of supply.

Upon this head we do not apprehend much difficulty. It Open this head we do not apprehend much difficulty. It is true that the country has been largely drained by emigration, and that labor of all kinds is in steady demand; but, on the other hand, the population of the kingdom has greatly increased since the last war, a strong military spirit prevails, and we are as yet only at the beginning of our resources. The very facts before us tell their own tale. We have 70,000 volunteers for the militia, and we have raised in the last three months by voluntary enlistment 10,000 recruits for the regular army, and as many more for the navy. At this rate there will certainly be no lack of soldiers.

THE RUSSIANS TRANQUIL IN POLAND.

A letter from Posen dated the 2d, in The Borrwahalls of Humburg, says: Letter from Kalisch inform us that the Russian Emperor:

"Heat, Thursday, May 4, 1854.

"I have just seen two gentletten who arrived here by the Helen Megregor steamer from Hamburg. One left Cronstadt and the other St. Petersburg, about 16 days ago.

The ore from Cronstadt says that the Emperor is purious. THE RUSSIANS TRANQUIL IN POLAND.